



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/955,805	09/19/2001	Hidehiro Matsumoto	P/3117-28	1056

7590

07/13/2005

Steven I. Weisburd, Esq.  
Dickstein, Shapiro, Morin & Oshinsky LLP  
1177 Avenue of the Americas  
41st floor  
New York, NY 10036-2714

EXAMINER

SHAW, PELING ANDY

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2144

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/955,805

Applicant(s)

MATSUMOTO, HIDEHIRO

Examiner

Peling A. Shaw

Art Unit

2144

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2005.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-7 and 9-12 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-7 and 9-12 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 September 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

RS

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Amendment received on 04/14/2005 has been entered. The abstract is amended. Claims 1-2, 4-7 and 9-10 are currently amended. Claims 3 and 8 are cancelled. Claims 11 and 12 are new.
2. Claims 1-2, 4-7 and 9-12 are presented for examination.

### *Priority*

3. This application claims a priority # Japan 284462 on 09/20/2000. A certified copy of the foreign application is in the application.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2 and 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JENTOFT, KEITH, (U.S. Patent Publish Number 20020161629), hereinafter referred as JENTOFT in view of Rubin et al. (US 6735624 B1), hereinafter referred as Rubin.

- a. JENTOFT shows (claim 1) an event information provision method comprising (in abstract, line 1-3, 6-7, 9-11, paragraph 1, line 2-3, 5-6): a user participating in an event organized by an event manager (attract prospective buyers, customers and bidders, the selected population is informed of the location of website), said event involving said user satisfying a condition having some degree of difficulty

(completion of a predetermined task); registering information relating to said user (registered visitor and participating in a survey). JENTOFT also shows (paragraphs 25 and 36) registering visitor and taking a survey; providing information by said event manager; multiple access original or other website. JENTOFT does not show explicitly said user acquiring a pre-established privileged access right.

- b. Rubin shows said user acquiring and providing a privileged access right (column 7, line 43-58); in an analogous art for the purpose of configuring and authenticating newly delivered portal device.
- c. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify JENTOFT's functions of providing promotion information at website(s) with Rubin's portal service allowing special website information access registration.
- d. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use portal service as per Rubin's teaching to provide special website service with commercial promotion information as JENTOFT's promotion functions intended to lure users to continue accessing the website for product information.
- e. Regarding claim 2, JENTOFT shows (in abstract, line 7-8, paragraph 1, line 2-3, paragraph 4, line 15-17) further comprising: providing advertisement information for an event (the terms of the incentive, sales presentation), said advertisement information being provided by an advertiser; and providing said advertiser with

information relating to said user, in exchange for an advertising fee in respect of this advertisement (the cost of designing mounting and maintaining a website).

- f. Regarding claim 4, JENTOFT shows (paragraph 19, line 10-12) further comprising, in said privileged Website information provision step, checking, in response to access by said user, whether or not that user has obtained said privileged access right, and providing said privileged Website information only if said user has obtained said privileged access right (visitor may be allowed full or partial access to the site).
- g. Regarding claim 5, JENTOFT shows (in abstract, line 1-3, paragraph 20, line 4-6, paragraph 25, line 6-7, paragraph 36, line 4) wherein said event manager and said user are connected via a network (a internet), and information relating to said event and information relating to said privileged Website are registered at a portal site (multiple websites may be created, the original or a different website, after reviewing a collection of websites).

Together JENTOFT and Rubin disclosed all limitations of claims 1-2 and 4-5. Claims 1-2 and 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

- 5. Claims 6-7 and 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JENTOFT, KEITH, (U.S. Patent Publish Number 20020161629), hereinafter referred as JENTOFT in view of Rubin et al. (US 6735624 B1), hereinafter referred as Rubin.

- a. JENTOFT shows (claim 6) an event information provision system comprising (in abstract, line 1-3, 6-7, 9-11, paragraph 1, line 2-3, 5-6): holding a event (attract prospective buyers, customers and bidders, the selected population is informed of the location of website), said event registering said user satisfying a condition having

some degree of difficulty (completion of a predetermined task); supplying said user with information exclusive to the privileged Website (promotion presentation); registration means for registering information relating to said user (registered visitor and participating in a survey). JENTOFT also shows (paragraphs 25 and 36) registering visitor and taking a survey; providing information by said event manager; multiple access original or other website. JENTOFT does not show explicitly granting privileged access right to a user.

- b. Rubin shows said user acquiring and providing a privileged access right (column 7, line 43-58); in an analogous art for the purpose of configuring and authenticating newly delivered portal device.
- c. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify JENTOFT's functions of providing promotion information at website(s) with Rubin's portal service allowing special website information access.
- d. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use portal service as per Rubin's teaching to provide special website service with commercial promotion information as JENTOFT's promotion functions intended to lure users to continue accessing the website for product information.
- e. Regarding claim 7, JENTOFT shows (in abstract, line 7-8, paragraph 1, line 2-3, paragraph 4, line 15-17) further comprising means for providing an advertiser with information relating to said user, in exchange for an advertising fee in respect of an

advertisement for said event, said advertisement having been provided by said advertiser (the terms of the incentive, sales presentation, the cost of designing mounting and maintaining a website).

- f. Regarding claim 9, JENTOFT shows (paragraph 19, line 10-12) wherein said privileged Website information provision means checks, in response to access by said user, whether or not that user has obtained said privileged access right, and provides said privileged Website information only if said user has obtained said privileged access right (visitor may be allowed full or partial access to the site).
- g. Regarding claim 10, JENTOFT shows (in abstract, line 1-3, paragraph 20, line 4-6, paragraph 25, line 6-7, paragraph 36, line 4) wherein said event manager and said user are connected via a network (a internet), and information relating to said event and information relating to said Website are registered at a portal site (multiple websites may be created, the original or a different website, after reviewing a collection of websites).

Together JENTOFT and Rubin disclosed all limitations of claims 6-7 and 9-10. Claims 6-7 and 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JENTOFT, KEITH, (U.S. Patent Publish Number 20020161629), hereinafter referred as JENTOFT in view of Rubin et al. (US 6735624 B1), hereinafter referred as Rubin.

- a. JENTOFT shows an event information provision method comprising (in abstract, line 1-3, 6-7, 9-11, paragraph 1, line 2-3, 5-6; paragraph 17): a user participating in an event organized by an event manager, said event involving said user being physically

present at a certain location; said user acquiring a privileged access right as a result of being physically present at a certain location (attract prospective buyers, customers and bidders, delivered to individuals at a meeting); registering information relating to said user (registered visitor and participating in a survey). JENTOFT also shows (paragraphs 25 and 36) registering visitor and taking a survey; providing information by said event manager; multiple access original or other website. JENTOFT does not show explicitly said user acquiring a pre-established privileged access right.

- b. Rubin shows said user acquiring and providing a privileged access right (column 7, line 43-58); in an analogous art for the purpose of configuring and authenticating newly delivered portal device.
- c. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify JENTOFT's functions of providing promotion information at website(s) with Rubin's portal service allowing special website information access registration.
- d. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use portal service as per Rubin's teaching to provide special website service with commercial promotion information as JENTOFT's promotion functions intended to lure users to continue accessing the website for product information. The acquiring access right is done through the website registration. As it is well known to those skills in the art at time of invention, meeting (conference or convention) registrations are done with on-line website at meeting site



allowing participants access to the meeting information as those who registered ahead time at the same meeting registration website will do.

Together JENTOFT and Rubin disclosed all limitations of claim 11. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JENTOFT, KEITH, (U.S. Patent Publish Number 20020161629), hereinafter referred as JENTOFT in view of Rubin et al. (US 6735624 B1), hereinafter referred as Rubin.

- a. JENTOFT shows an event information provision system comprising (in abstract, line 1-3, 6-7, 9-11, paragraph 1, line 2-3, 5-6): privileged access right granting means for granting a privileged access right to a user who participates in an event organized by an event manager, said event involving said user being physically present at a certain location (attract prospective buyers, customers and bidders, delivered to individuals at a meeting); registration means for registering information relating to said user (registered visitor and participating in a survey). JENTOFT also shows (paragraphs 25 and 36) registering visitor and taking a survey; providing information by said event manager; multiple access original or other website. JENTOFT does not show explicitly said user acquiring a pre-established privileged access right.
- b. Rubin shows said user acquiring and providing a privileged access right (column 7, line 43-58); in an analogous art for the purpose of configuring and authenticating newly delivered portal device.
- c. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify JENTOFT's functions of providing promotion

Art Unit: 2144

information at website(s) with Rubin's portal service allowing special website information access registration.

- d. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use portal service as per Rubin's teaching to provide special website service with commercial promotion information as JENTOFT's promotion functions intended to lure users to continue accessing the website for product information. The acquiring access right is done through the website registration. As it is well known to those skills in the art at time of invention, meeting (conference or convention) registrations are done with on-line website at meeting site allowing participants access to the meeting information as those who registered ahead time at the same meeting registration website will do.

Together JENTOFT and Rubin disclosed all limitations of claim 12. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

***Response to Arguments***

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to pending claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

*Conclusion*

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Refer to the enclosed PTO-892 for details.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peling A. Shaw whose telephone number is (571) 272-7968. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 - 4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

  
DAVID WILEY  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100